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THE BRIDE—BY MRS. ABDY.

We miss her from these halls of mirth,
Her home is by a calmer hearth,
And gold and gems no longer grace
The loveliest daughter of her race;
She dwells in a secluded spot,
And her vain kindred name her not,
Save to deplore in baffled pride,
The fortunes of the exiled Bride.

The exquisite and tutored song,
That once entranced this radiant throng,
She murmurs now in woodland bowers,
Amid the stars, and trees, and flowers:
Yet ONE shall bless these syren lays,
And in those dark eyes warmly gaze,
And joyously the hours shall glide
O'er the fond lover and his bride.

Fair girl, rest calmly in thy bliss,
Thou wert not formed for scenes like this,
For feverish hopes, and jealous fears,
And heartless smiles, and hidden tears.
Thy gay companions mourn thy doom,
Think on their fading smiles and bloom,
Their feelings worn, and spirits tried,
And weep for them—young happy bride,

Far from the world's deceitful maze,
Thine are calm nights, and peaceful days,
And friendship's smile, and love's caress
Hallow thy household happiness;
Then in thy guarded home remain,
We would not wish thee here again,
And ever may good angels guide
Thy ways in safety—gentle Bride.

LINES.

BY LORD JOHN MANNERS.

Blessed is he who ne'er repines
'Gainst his glorious Maker's will;
Who through sickness, pain, and death,
Grounds his hope on Heaven still!
As the sun in winter's time—
Though he cannot shine so bright
As in summer, still his rays
Send a pleasing mellow light;
So the good man's flick'ring flame,
Though its brightest glory's o'er,
Still sends forth a cheering gleam,
Which, though fainter, pleases more.

ROSANNA, THE UGLY ONE.

[Translated from the French.]

'But look then,' said Mrs. Moore to her husband, 'how ugly that little one is. Is she not, William?'

And Mr. Moore, who was sitting in a rocking chair, amusing himself by poking the fire, laid down the tongs he held and gravely answered his wife.

'But, my dear, you have already said so one hundred times, and were you to say so one hundred times more, Rosa would not become less ugly for your saying so.'

Rosanna was a little girl of about fourteen.—She was their only child, and to do her mother justice was really very ugly, nay, almost revolting, with her little grey eyes, flat nose, large mouth, thick protruding lips, red hair, and above all a form remarkable awry.

Rose was then very ugly; but she was a sweet girl, nevertheless. Kind and intelligent, she possessed a mind of the highest order. Nature seemed to have compensated her with every good quality of the heart, for the want of every beauty of person.

The poor little thing was profoundly hurt, as she listened to her mother's observation.

'Oh you little fright, you will never get a husband.'

Eight o'clock struck; Mrs. Moore was sorely vexed.

'Go to bed, Rosanna.'

Trembling, the little girl approached her mother to give her the kiss of good night.

''Tis useless, you little monster,' said her mother.

A tear rolled from the little one's eye. She hastily wiped it away, and turning to her father, presented him the yet humid cheek. He kissed her tenderly.

'I am not altogether miserable,' she murmured leaving the room.

Retired to her chamber, she commenced embroidering a scarf; and thus worked part of the night, for she desired to be able to present it to her mother, when she rose in the morning.

The clock struck twelve. She had just finished, and putting it by, the little girl calmly resigned herself to rest. Her repose was undisturbed.

On the morrow, Rose presented the scarf to her mother. What was the pain the little one experienced, when her mother received it coldly, and expressed none of those tender sentiments which were to have been the sweet little one's reward.

Her eyes by chance glanced over a neighboring mirror.

'Yes,' she said internally, 'I am ugly; they are right;' and she sought in her young head to find a remedy for ugliness.

And then in the world, new pangs wounded the little ugly one's heart. A first impression alienated all the young girls of her own age; but then she was so good, so amiable, so amusing, that they approached, then listened, and then loved her. Now indeed our little one was happy.

One day Mr. Moore went home in a violent passion, and became, in consequence of some trifling provocation, highly incensed against his wife. Their domestic felicity was troubled for eight long days—for eight long days, Mrs. Moore was continually crying. Rosanna in vain racked her young brains to discover why her mother was continually weeping. At last she reflected in her mind how to reconcile them.

They were all three seated in the parlor;—Mr. Moore was arranging the fire. When this was concluded, he threw the tongs from him, snatched a book from the mantel, and opened it abruptly; but after a moments perusal, he closed it again in a violent humor, cast a fierce glance at his trembling wife, and hurriedly rose from his chair.

Rosanna, deeply moved, clasped her arms around his neck as he was about to rise, and affectionately carressed him. He could not reject her innocent coaxing, and the little girl, thinking she had succeeded in touching his heart,—took in her hands the moistened handkerchief wherewith her mother had been drying her weeping eyes, and dried them a second time therewith. She then tenderly embraced her mother, who returned her affectionate caresses with all a mother's fondness.

The parties being now favorably disposed nought remained but to establish the peace.—This was no easy matter; neither would make the first overture, and without the penetration of little Rose, the reconciliation would not then have taken place.

She took her father's hand between her own little hands, and pressed it to her bosom; she then took her mother's hand and joined it to her fathers, as it lay near her heart. Human pride could resist no longer; the alienated parents rose at the same moment, and cordially embraced each other.

From that hour, Rose was the idol of them both.

Six years after this, Rosanna, the ugly Rosanna, was the ornament of every society to which her mother presented her. Amiable, witty, and observing, her conversation was universally courted.

One summer evening, the sun, which during the day, had shed over nature and intense heat, had just disappeared, leaving the horizon covered with long white banks of red; clouds more and more dark, were heaping themselves on the eastern sky; the atmosphere was suffocating, and one would deem the earth was returning to the sun the heat she had been receiving from the latter during the day. All was heavy and weary; the air inhaled seemed rather to suffocate than to nourish. A drowsy langour overcame every one.

In a saloon, whose every window was thrown open might be seen gliding here and there in the darkened light groups of young females.—Those white dresses, slightly agitated by the rising breeze of the evening, offered something mysterious and poetical, whereon the imagination loved to dwell. A low languishing whisper was then heard, like the soothing murmur of some distant rivulet. A young woman, seated before a piano was repressing her heart's sentiments by an extemporary melody, now smooth and tender, now deep and trembling.

No more whispering, but a general silence took place, for her's was a celestial sympathy, a seraph's songs.

Lord Underwood, a fine blue-eyed young nobleman, was so deeply touched by the melody, that his frame seemed agitated by a momentary convulsion. He listened to the angel's voice, so softly harmonizing with the sweet tones of the instrument, and felt an indescribable sensation thrill through his frame.

The music ceased, but the sweet voice still vibrated on Underwood's ear, and there was a charm in the witty and original trifle to which he listened, that transfixed him where he stood.

'How beautiful must that young girl be,'—thought Underwood. 'Happy the man on whom may fall her choice!' and he involuntarily sighed. Suddenly lights were brought in. The young woman was the ugly Rosanna.

Lord Underwood was stupified. He closed his eyes, but the charm of that voice haunted his memory. He gazed on her a second time, and he thought her less ugly; and Rose was indeed less ugly. The beauties of her mind seemed transferred to her person, and her grey eyes small as they were expressed wonderfully well her internal sensations.

* * * * *

Lord Underwood wedded Rosanna, and became the happiest of men in the possession of the kindest and most loving of women.

Beauty deserts us; but virtue and talents, the faithful companions of our lives, accompany us even to the grave.

National Characteristics.—In continuation of our remarks under this head, we shall describe two Jonathans—the elder and the younger—as the New England character has very essentially changed since the beginning of the present century.

Jonathan the Elder is a rigid old Puritan in his religious faith and morality. He is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Scriptures, as they were interpreted by the dogmatic theologians among the pilgrim ancestors. He eschews all fashionable pleasures and amusements—and devoutly hates all Catholics, Unitarians and Infidels. He considers it of the highest importance to preserve a purity of creed, every deviation from which, he regards as a real defect, not only in his religious but in his moral character. Still he places reliance on good works as well as faith—but these good works consist chiefly of religious observances, and a few prudential virtues, such as industry and economy, which are needful for the promotion of one's personal interest. He considers his duty to his neighbor as fulfilled, if he has but exhorted him frequently with religious exhortation, how much soever he may have neglected the common obligations of benevolence and hospitality. The elder Jonathan is governed strictly and conscientiously by his principles, from which no temptation would cause him to deviate. Yet these principles, though extremely rigid and self-denying in regard to all pleasures, are extremely loose and selfish in regard to all those matters which concern his pecuniary interest. Hence, as the Frenchman unites in his character the highest degree of philosophy to an equal degree of frivolity, the elder Jonathan unites in his character the two opposite traits, of extreme puritanism in all his social intercouse, and extreme libertinism in all his commercial intercourse with his fellow men. He would be horror-struck at the idea of paying for attendance at the theatre, a dollar which he had, without any conscientious scruples, unjustly obtained from a customer by misrepresenting the quality of his own goods. The puritanism of his character was handed down to him from the pilgrim setters of New England; his pecuniary libertinism was engrafted upon the former, by that horde of adventurers, who, after the pilgrims had prepared the way, fled from poverty at home, to seek—not religious freedom—but their fortunes in the New World. Hence, the elder Jonathan unites in his own person, the peculiar characteristics of these two different classes of adventurers among his ancestors. Jonathan heartily despises the frivolities of the world, which, however, tend in a great measure, to increase the happiness of social life. He neglects every thing except what he considers the useful—which consists of those religious duties which will promote one's eternal interest, on the one hand, and those selfish duties which will promote one's temporal interest, on the other. All mere pleasures and amusements he considers as great sins, or worthless dissipation. By avoiding such amusements, however, he has become extremely morose, unsocial, and ungenerous—and errs more widely in the extreme of parsimony, than those whom he condemns, err in the extreme of prodigality. With all these failings, Jonathan is a man of great force of character, and a great deal of peculiar honesty. He is faithful in his word and promises—but his generosity never leads him to promise more than his selfish interest will allow him to fulfil. Add liberality to his religious principles, benevolence to his morality, and generosity to his principles of trade, and his character would be rendered perfect.

Jonathan the Younger has nearly all the thrifty qualities of the old man, but he has not inherited his religious puritanism. He is less particular in regard to matters of faith, and he is considered by the old man as rather latitudinarian. He has left off the ancient custom of family prayer, and daily reading of the scriptures. His prejudices do not prevent him from observing Christmas; and he has none of his father's abhorance of Catholics, Unitarians and Infidels. He does not say grace before and after meals. He has not so much reverence for the Clergy—having found out that they are not divinely inspired. But to make amends for all this falling off, in a religious respect, Jonathan the younger is far more generous in his dealings. A stranger can trade with him without any danger of purchasing wooden nutmegs or watered hay. He has adopted some light wine in the place of the rum *toddy* which his father was accustomed to drink. The old man, however, looks upon him with great contempt—considering his fashionable dealing as a degeneracy in point of shrewdness, and his falling off in the purity of his religious creed as a taint of modern coxcombry. The younger Jonathan, too, is a reflecting man; he studies the *why* and the *wherefore*—and is unwilling to take his creed from the Parson, or his politics from the 'Squire. He reads other books besides the Bible and the Almanac, and other newspapers, besides those denominated religious. The old man sometimes reads a lecture to his son upon his neglect of certain important religious ceremonies; but the latter retorts upon him by jokingly him upon some of his old tricks, when he used to peddle wooden clocks, that would only go when they were carried, and nutmegs, that were turned from the wood of the sasssafras tree.

The younger Jonathan is determined to keep pace with the improvements of the age. He has stocked his farm with the best breeds of cattle and swine, and his dairy begins to rival the celebrated English dairies. He speculates in railroads and canals, and no longer runs his turnpikes over the summits of lofty mountains. In a physical respect, it must be acknowledged, that the young man is somewhat degenerated. This degeneracy has proceeded from the greater luxuriousness of his habits compared with those of his ancestors. He feeds more luxuriously, and labors not so much with his hands, the resources of the country having increased, so as to render hard labor less absolutely needful. Hence, the elder Jonathan makes his boast, with some truth, that he can beat his son in lifting weights or in a wrestling match, however superior the latter may be in an argument. Again, the younger Jonathan pays some regard to taste as well as economy. He conforms to the rules of architecture in his buildings, and cultivates ornamental trees around his enclosures. He mingles the ornamental with the useful. He is more of an epicurian in his system of philosophy than the old man, who accuses him of living too much in conformity to the world. The truth is, he lives no more to the world than the old man but more to the enjoyment of the present. The old man is miserly and parsimonious. He would sacrifice present enjoyments for the sake of laying up an unnecessary amount of treasures. The young man has discovered truth, that were not dreamed of in the old man's philosophy—that life is worthless, except to be innocently enjoyed.—[Boston Statesman.]

PAULDINGS WORKS. Volume nine. The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan. By HECTOR BULLUS. New York: Harper & Brothers.

PAULDING is the most humorous of American authors.—There runs through all his writings a sly vein of pure wit, intermixed with a suitable portion of keen satire on the follies of the time. The favor which was bestowed on his productions on their first appearance will be renewed at the present day, more especially as they are now brought out in so neat and attractive attire. The works of all our native authors should be collected, and published in the uniform and beautiful style in which the enterprising Harpers are issuing those of Mr. Paulding. We cannot, we are assured, better please our readers than by giving them a foretaste of the book before us. They may be induced to look farther. But to our extract.—[Maine Mo. Magazine for Dec. 1836.]

'When Corporal Smellfungus got over to Jonathan's farms, that hospitable young fellow feasted him heartily, and showed him every attention, as was his custom towards strangers of whose good word he was apt to think more than it deserved.

'But the corporal was determined beforehand to be pleased with nothing, being, as I said before, set upon undeceiving Mrs. Bull and the squire's tenantry, and rescuing them from Brother Jonathan's seductions. He maintained the former was no better than she should be, and the latter a parcel of drivellers, to think the squire could learn any thing worth knowing from such snivelling, mint-sling rum-jockey, who had no more manners than a bear, and no more morals than a pickpocket.

'He went about raking up all the old stories that had been hatched against Brother Jonathan for a hundred years past, and invented as many more as he could; but it was not a great many, being rather a dull fellow, with more ill nature than wit, and more malignity than invention.—The truth is, he was not a little put to it to find matter for running down Jonathan. His tenants so well off, their rents so low, and they had such a plenty to eat and drink, that the corporal did not know exactly where to take hold of him and was obliged to turn up his nose at the merest trifles, for want of something better.

'One day, being at breakfast at a tavern, he luckily saw a mustard pot upset on the table, upon which he noted it down carefully, that Jonathan could never eat his meals without upsetting all the mustard, and did not know how to behave like a gentleman.

'The next thing he did was to find fault with the great size of Jonathan's beefsteaks, which he swore were as big as newspapers, and enough to take away a man's stomach to a look. But what was worse than all this, he had no silver forks at his table, and none but barbarians could eat without silver forks.

'Happening to see a young fellow, who was an officer in the militia, in his everyday clothes, wearing a dirk to show he was a soldier, the corporal put it down in his memorandum-book that all Jonathan's tenants wore dirks, and did not mind killing a neighbor any more than they did murdering the squire's English, as he called it. Every man he saw that had but one eye, he concluded had been gouged to a certainty; and if any one happened to ask him the hour, instead of pulling out his turnip and answering him in a civil manner, he set him down as an impertinent, guessing, inquisitive Yankee, as Jonathan's tenants were commonly called.—But he did not tell them so to their faces, for fear of being gouged.

'There was an old joke, got up in a good-humored way, about some of Jonathan's tenants away Down East selling wooden nutmegs, and playing other such pranks upon the people of Southlands; this the corporal got hold of, for he was very industrious in picking up such things and thereupon set down the people Down East as a parcel of rogues.

'Sometimes he employed himself whole days counting how many times the people spit; at others he would stand with his watch in his hand, calculating how many minutes they were in swallowing their dinner, and how many times they drank at their meals; or in listening to the free off-hand talk of the tenants, to find out whether they spoke good grammar; and whenever he got a chance, he would pimp into the bed-chambers, to see if they had any clean towels, combs, wash-hand basins, and other proper conveniences under the bed. Happening to find a dirty napkin one day in a miserable tavern, in a room without a comb, he snapped his fingers in triumph, and swore Jonathan's tenants did not know what clean napkins were, and combed their heads with currycombs. When he could find nothing to set him going, he scratched his pate, and passed his time grumbling about democratic licentiousness and universal suffrage. All this he called speculating, generalizing, and philosophizing.

'Having a great taste, like most of Squire Bull's tenants, for seeing people hanged, he went all through Jonathan's farms to find out a gallows, and being disappointed in his search, relieved his mortification by putting down in his memorandums that there was no such thing as punishing a criminal, and that it required great interest to get hanged there. All this time he was feasting and carousing it lustily among the tenants, who little thought they had an illnatured, grumbling, tattling curmudgeon among them spying out their little oddities, and inventing scandals when he could not find any ready made to his hands. Once or twice, indeed, he got taken down pretty handsomly. The first time was when he attempted to walk over a dinner table, to show his breeding; and the next when he undertook to sprawl himself at full length on a sofa, among some of Jonathan's ladies. These little rubs only made him ten times more spiteful, and he paid poor Jonathan off in his memorandums.

'When he had collected together all the scandal and little-tattle, and pumped out of the old women all the private anecdotes they had stored up for fifty years past, he went back to Bullock Island, chuckling at his great success, and thinking to himself how he should stump Mrs. Bull and the drivellers, who had been seduced by Brother Jonathan into an admiration of his parts, and an imitation of his Yankee notions.

' "Well, corporal," cried the squire, as soon as he laid his eyes on him—"well, my fine fellow, have you dished that rebellious rogue, my son Jonathan—hey, baby? come, let's see what you have got; out with it my hearty!"—and he rubbed his hands, in expectation of a high treat from the corporal's muster-roll.

'Corporal Smellfungus thereupon pulled out a whole bundle of smutty paper; for he was rather a dirty little fellow, and always carried his snuff in his breeches pocket, and began to read off what he had set down in a pompous manner, as though it had been well worth hearing, the squire all the time rubbing his hands, snapping his fingers, and drinking the corporal's health every two minutes.

' "Body o' me!" he would cry out every now and then, "body o' me! what will Madam Bull say to that, and what will those great blockheads, my tenants, think of this. By cox-body, corporal, but I think this will do the business, and put an end to Master Jonathan's seductions.' Then would he strut about the room, the corporal following, and ever and anon having a fling at honest Jonathan out of his memorandum. After this nothing would do but he must go to his wife and tell her all about it.

'The good lady was a little stumped at Jonathan's having no silver forks, though; for the matter of that, it was but a little while since the squire had began to use them at great doings and holidays. All the rest of the time he kept locked up for fear his servants would steal them I suppose. Women, I have observed, think a great deal of such matters; and the very hardest thing they can say of a man is, that he is not genteel. Men don't mind these trifles so much, except in so far as they approach to the feelings and habits of women. Mrs. Bull tho't to herself it was better to have silver forks and nothing to eat with them, than to have plenty of victuals and no silver forks. Jonathan, therefore, began rapidly to fall from her good graces.

'As the corporal proceeded to read how Jonathan swallowed his meat without chewing it, piled up his bones by the side of his plate, instead of eating them like a gentleman, and combed his hair with a currycomb, Mrs. Bull began to make wry faces; but when by way of doxology, the corporal read out in an audible voice how Jonathan cracked his eggs at the wrong end, she gave a loud shriek, and fell into the squire's arms in a fit. When she came to again, she gave the squire a hearty smack, and promised faithfully to have no more to say to a fellow that had no silver forks, and broke his eggs at the wrong end.

' "By the glory of my ancestors," cried John, "but you're the man for my money, after all, corporal. What shall I do for you, my brave fellow, hey? Hum—ha—I have it. I'll make you superintendant of the Bridewell, where you shall teach the bad women to be genteel."—The corporal kissed his hand as in duty bound.

' "But, body o' me!" said the squire, after a little while; "now we've done the old woman's business, let us go and get my rascally tenants out of Jonathan's seduction."

'Accordingly, they went round among them, the corporal all the while reading out of his

muster-roll of dirty paper, until they got a great crowd about them.

'"There, there!" said the squire, when they came to the silver forks; "what think you of that, you discontented blockheads, hey?"

'"Silver forks!" said the tenants; "we never saw any in the whole course of our lives; and for the matter of that, we don't care what sort of forks we have, if you will only allow us enough to eat."

'"Body o' me!" said the squire, "what a set of blockheads."

'Then the corporal came to cracking the eggs; the squire again rubbed his hands and cried out:

'"There, boys, there! What think you of that, hey?"

'"We avent heaten hany heggs these ten years. They hall go to the parson or the landlord," replyed they.

'"Hum!" said the squire.

'But when the corporal came to the beefsteaks, they all cried out in astonishment:

'"Beefsteaks as big as newspapers! Come, boys, let 's be off.' And away they scampered, shouting:

'"Huzza for Brother Jonathan and his big beefsteaks!"

'The squire looked askance at the corporal, and the corporal at the squire.

'"Corporal," quoth John, "either I or my tenants are the greatest blockheads in existence.

'"That's as clear as preaching," quoth the corporal; and away he went to take possession of his office.'

Twenty-Fourth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 19.—The credentials of Mr. Buchanan, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, were presented and allowed.

Mr. Clay introduced his land bill. He remarked that he had drawn it like the bill which passed the Senate last session, except that he had not made its operation retrospective, that being unnecessary on account of the law of last winter for distributing the surplus funds; and except that he had restored the original clause directing the legislatures of the several States to apply their shares of the proceeds of the public lands for the purposes of education, internal improvement and colonization. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Ewing's resolution, for rescinding the specie order of the Treasury was taken up, and Mr. Benton spoke against it.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.—Several messages from the President were received; among them one enclosing a Report of the Post Master General, relative to the destruction of the General Post Office by fire, the insecurity of the building now temporarily occupied, and recommending the creation of a new fire-proof building—referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Treasury Department, stating that a great part of the information called for by Mr. Webster's first resolution, was already before Congress, and that the remainder would be given without delay.

Mr. Webster moved to lay the communication on the table, and print it, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Benton, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what amount in gold and silver has been received at each of the Land offices since the Treasury order of July 14th took effect and the amount of receipts in certificates given by the Treasurer of the United States for payments on account of public lands, and the amount and date of each, and the name of the payer.

Surplus Revenue.—Mr. Calhoun asked leave to introduce a bill to extend the provisions of certain sections therein named, of the act of 23d June, 1836, for regulating the Deposits of the Public Money which may be in the Treasury of the United States, to January 1838.

He observed that he was satisfied there would be, at the end of the year in the Treasury, not less than eight millions, and there might be double that amount. The Secretary of the Treasury came to a different conclusion, but he believed that the Secretary was mistaken. He felt justified in this expression, from the vague and contradictory reports of the present head of that Department. He had held out the idea that there would be an increase of 24 millions.

Leave being given, the bill was read twice, when Mr. Calhoun moved to postpone its further consideration, and make it the special order for Monday se'night.

Mr. Clay said a few words on the subject of the act 1833. Considering the circumstances under which that act was introduced, the manner in which it was passed, he thought there was something like national faith pledged for the preservation of the terms of the compact. He would not say that the bill was irrepealable, but he thought it could not be repealed or modified, without something like a violation of the public faith.

He stated his course. It would be rigidly to adhere to the compromise act. He might not be able to preserve it, as there seemed to be a great disposition to modify it in reference to certain articles in behalf of which our sympathies are elicited, but if it were to be touched, he would wish no participation in the act.

On motion of Mr. Walker the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance, by the casting vote of the Chair—Yeas, 22—Nays, 22.

The Hon. Judah Dana, Senator elect from Maine, appeared was qualified and took his seat.

Special Order.—The Senate took up the Special order, when Mr. Webster addressed the Senate, in opposition to the Treasury order, until 4 o'clock, without concluding. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.—The House took up the Resolution offered by Mr. Wise last Tuesday, relative to the Executive Departments. Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, spoke at length against the Resolution; he observed that it was unusual for the House to take action on such contents of the President's Annual Message, as were merely complimentary to the Heads of Departments. It was unnecessary to appoint a Committee to ascertain whether the President, who had the kindest feeling toward all men, spoke the truth or not. He contended that the various committees to whom the different subjects contained in the President's Message were referred, were competent to make the proposed investigations if they thought proper. The allusion to heads of Departments was not without precedent. Many years ago, Mr. Monroe stepped out of the usual course to compliment the then head of the War Department, Mr. Calhoun. But because he did this, no committee was raised to ascertain whether or not the compliment was deserved. What were the Secretary of State, Treasury, War, Navy, &c.? They were the mere mouth-pieces of the President; men selected to do what he could not do himself. Mr. W. read the law relating to the Department of State, showing his duties, and showing that the head of that Department was created to do for the President under the law, that which the President could not do in person. How then could gentlemen say that the President was not implicated, when the acts of his ministers were nothing more nor less his acts. Let gentlemen take the bull by the horns. If they had any allegations to make against the President let them do so in form. While passing on the acts of his principal public officers, they necessary passed on the facts of the President himself.

He then proceeded to show that the laws of the land threw around individuals certain guards; they were not to be arraigned without notice, &c. But how were the heads of these Departments to be heard and tried under the resolution. They were to have no hearing and no trial, and were to be disfranchised and divested of their rights, upon the mere rumors of newspapers, and gossip of old women. There never was a committee raised upon mere suggestion and gossip without something like a charge or allegation. He also contended that this was an *exparte* proceeding, and concluded by repeating that he could not vote for the resolution in its present form; and at the same time said, he would not shrink the responsibility of an investigation, if a proper committee was raised. He submitted to the House the following amendment: strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following:

"That so much of the President's message as is in the following words, to wit: "Before concluding this paper, I think it is due to the various Executive Departments to bear testimony to their prosperous condition, and to the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted. It has been my aim to enforce in all of them a vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business; and it is gratifying to me to believe that there is no just cause of complaint, from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation," be referred to a select committee of nine members, with instructions to inquire into any specific cause of complaint which may be alleged against the integrity of the administration of any of the departments, or their bureaus, or the vigilance and fidelity with which their duties have been discharged, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

Mr. Payton followed in support of the original Resolution, and in reply to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. Glascock replied at some length to the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee,—which were uncalled for especially at this time, so far as the President was concerned from any thing contained in the brief passage quoted from the message. He said he knew that the President desired investigation. Mr. G. was authorized to say that it was the President's own desire that, before his term of service should expire, a strict investigation should take place into all the different Departments, and that all matters therewith connected, should be inquired into.

Mr. Ripley said, as a member from Louisiana, he would raise his voice against the original resolution, if no other man did; for it was entirely without precedent in the history of this Government. It went directly to impeach the integrity of the President, whose correctness of conduct and purity of motive had never yet been questioned; and it proposed objects, requiring an exercise of power extending far beyond any ever exerted by that House. The charges should be specific.

Mr. Peyton made an explanation. Mr. Mann followed in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Underwood addressed the House for some time in opposition to the amendment, on the ground of its inefficiency to meet the desired object.

Mr. Lane rose, and moved an adjournment, but gave way to

Mr. Briggs, who, on leave, submitted a resolution, giving the Committee on Post Roads power to send for persons and papers, in investigating into the causes of the burning of the Post Office building. Mr. B. explained that the resolution was offered to supply a defect in the one adopted on the same subject that morning. The resolution was concurred in *nem. diss.* and then

The House adjourned.

In Senate, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—A message was received from the President of the United States, relative to the admission of Michigan into the Union. Read and referred.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving further information relative to the deposite banks, called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant.

Numerous petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Southard introduced a bill to provide for the better organization of the Navy of the U. States.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, and the question being on the adoption of the resolution submitted by Mr. Rives on Tuesday—Mr. Hubbard addressed the Senate at length on the general subject of the resolution. Mr. Morris next took the floor, but gave way to a motion to go into Executive business.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Cambreleng from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill making the annual appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government. Read twice, and committed to a committee on the whole, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cambreleng offered a resolution instructing the committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws relative to issuing protections to American seamen. After a desultory conversation in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Parker, McKean and Pearce took part, Mr. Adams arose and strenuously opposed the repealing of these laws. Mr. Cushing made some remarks also in opposition to the repeal. Mr. Gillet proposed to extend the inquiry to the expediency of abolishing all fees to which seamen are subjected. The resolution thus modified, was adopted.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the mint bill. A discussion arose, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Adams, Harper and McKim took part. The committee rose and reported, and then the House adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maine,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1831, to such persons who are indebted to the United States in the manner provided for by said act on the 1st day of January last past.

In Senate, Wednesday, 28th.—Mr. Davis, on leave, introduced a bill in addition to an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, which was read twice, and referred to the committee on Commerce.

Mr. Davis, in connection with this subject, offering a resolution instructing the committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the tax levied on Seamen under the name of Hospital money—which lies over one day for consideration.

Election of Chaplain.—The Senate proceeded to the election of Chaplain, when Mr. Goodman was elected.

In the House—New York City Post Office. The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Gideon Lee, instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of providing, for the accommodation of the Post Offices of the City of New York, a fire proof building, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Lee said *he had* offered this proposition in pursuance of the recommendation of Mr. Coddington, the Post Master at New York, of whose official merits he spoke very highly—The Post Office at New York always contained a vast mass of valuable papers, money, &c. belonging to citizens of every part of the country, and it was well known that the city from causes which could not be controlled, had acquired the denomination, and it was no misnomer,—of the city of *fires*. About one eighth of the ordinary contents of that office commonly belonged to the city, and the other seven eighths to every part of the United States, from Maine to Louisiana. Nothing could afford security for the contents of the office, but a fire proof edifice.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Hard offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of granting lands to the officers who served during the late war with Great Britain. Laid on the table.

U. S. Mint.—The bill to amend the act authorizing the mint of the United States and regulating the coinage, was read a third time and passed.

From the Boston Statesman.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1836.—The Senate have to day been considering the resolutions of yesterday. The special order of the day was on Mr. Ewing's resolution, rescinding the Treasury order. Mr. Benton resumed his speech of yesterday; from the call of Hon. Daniel Webster, on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the Deposite Banks, I presume he intends to answer Mr. Benton.

Mr. Benton is a matter-of-fact man, and his arguments generally accompanied by his facts, acquired by long training and deep research, are seldom answered by the opposition, who, ridiculously enough, pretend to treat with contempt what they cannot refute! Mr. B. is very gentlemanly in his personal appearance, and in debate is just the opposite of what he has been represented; calm and tranquil, yet eloquent; earnest and full of feeling, though not furious nor enthusiastic; the full seats of members and crowded galleries, testify to his powers of holding attention, and the absurdity of contemning him, unless to evade his arguments and facts.

The House of Representatives resumed the reception of petitions and resolutions from the several States.

At two o'clock according to previous arrangement, the House proceeded to choose a chaplain, on the part of the House which resulted, after three ballotings, in the choice of the Rev. O. C. Comstock, a Presbyterian, by a majority over all of *one* vote. Mrs. Royall had one vote on the first ballot; and the Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, received five votes on the second ballot. The Hon. Mr. Wise, of Va., had two votes.

There is no news out of doors that I can learn. WOREL.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.—In the Senate the new Senator from Maine appeared and took the oath of office. Andrew Jackson, Jr. bro't a message from the President, recommending an immediate appropriation for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the Patent Office.

Mr. Calhoun introduced a bill for—I suppose you think the reduction of the revenue, but no—*for the distribution* of the surplus which shall remain in the Treasury at the end of the next year. So that now we have the bill of Henry Clay for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—and the bill of Mr. Calhoun, including the same, though embracing something more. Both can't pass. "A kingdom divided against itself,"—Mr. Clay spoke in opposition to Mr. C's bill. It was, however, after a prolonged debate, committed to the committee on Finance, by the casting vote of the President.

The special order of the day being on Mr. Ewing's rescinding resolution, Mr. Webster commenced his answer to Mr. Benton, and the exposition of his views on this subject.

In the House the resolutions from North Carolina were called up, and after some debate, committed to the committee on Ways & Means.

The subject of the Military Academy was again called up by Mr. Pearce, of R. I., but laid on the table.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported several bills.

The amendment to Mr. Wise's resolution was then called up—Mr. Lane, of Indiana, commenced an answer to the calumnies of the opposition. Mr. Lane, for eloquence of manners and cogency of reasoning, is hardly surpassed by any in the House. His manner is more earnest and energetic than that of most others. Mr. L. occupied the remainder of the session.

I inadvertently mentioned in my last letter, that the Rev. Oliver Comstock was a Presbyterian—I have since been more correctly informed that he is a Baptist, and belongs to New York.

The trial of White excites considerable interest here—it bids fair to expose a large amount of crime, not only in the prisoners, but in the *witnesses*.

The health of the President still improves, and I presume that we shall have the pleasure of greeting him in a few days. WOREL.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The long expected message of the President of the United States in regard to Texas has at length arrived. It was delivered to day at the commencement of the session to both Houses of Congress, by A. Jackson, Jr. Secretary to the President. It is a clear and able document—takes a fair view of the interesting subject, and recommends only what is right for the action of Congress. It is, contrary to what our enemies have expected, a *negatived*, though *definite* article.

It commenced with a general consideration of the subject as a very delicate one, and went into a review of the usage and laws of nations in regard to recognizing the practice, as a precedent, of our government in regard to the independence of the South American Republics, and of Mexico also. We refused to recognize their independence until they had established it beyond all dispute, or had been acknowledged independent by some other power. The circumstances at present existing between this nation and Texas were peculiar, and urged us to act cautiously. Texas has been claimed as a part of our territory; nearly all its citizens are Americans; the inhabitants have gone into war with the avowed intention of becoming a part of our Federal Union; these, all, call upon our government to act prudently to save us from the consequences of acting wrongly. Under all these circumstances, the message suggested, that "prudence dictates that we should stand aloof."

The message generally is satisfactory to all parties, except those few who wish to urge on the government to any length, so that they may gain their ends.

The message was accompanied with numerous documents, which were ordered to be printed with it.

Both Houses together print forty thousand copies.

Mr. Wright asked leave to introduce a bill making provision for the payment of the amounts due the citizens of U. S., from the moneys paid by France and the Two Sicilies.

Mr. Swift of Vt. introduced a bill making provisions for the moral and religious improvement of the army of the U. States, by the appointment of chaplains for the several stations.

The usual course of calling for petitions and memorials being over, the special order was called up, on which Mr. Webster resumed his remarks, begun yesterday, in answer to Mr. Benton. He was followed by Mr. Niles of Conn.

The house resumed the call upon the several States for petitions and memorials. The Illinois portion of the Cumberland road was called up by Mr. Reynolds, and after some discussion sent to the proper committee.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the regulation of the Mint as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The trial of White is still progressing; the examination of the witnesses closed yesterday. We shall probably have the verdict to-morrow.

WOREL.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 10, 1837.

The snow storm of last week prevented the arrival of any mail at this place from Saturday morning until Thursday noon. We are nearly a week behind, in our news. This must be our excuse with our readers for the deficiences of this week. The storm commenced here about day light on Sunday morning and continued until Tuesday morning. This is the first snow storm of any considerable magnitude that we have had this winter, and in duration and severity it has been such as we seldom witness. It may have retarded the organization of our State Legislature, as many of the Representatives from this County were unable to reach Augusta on Wednesday last, and we presume that other parts of the State suffered equally with this County. The Mail from Augusta one on Monday evening arrived on Thursday about noon. It started from Westbrop on Monday—The distance is a little more than fifty miles. It brought our latest news from Augusta, so that up to the present moment we have a remembrance of the movements and acts of the Legislature which was to have assembled on Wednesday last. We can only hope that before our paper goes to press we may receive some intelligence of a later date, and congratulate, of our readers and of ourselves. The mail from Portland due on Tuesday arrived on Thursday. The depth of the snow in this vicinity is estimated to be between two and three feet.

CONGRESS. This is the short and what has sometimes been called the business Session of Congress. Thus far however, we think the indications are not favorable to the transaction of much business. The resolution of Mr. Wise, and the debates and proceedings which grow out of it, threaten to consume much of the time in the House, while the resolutions of Mr. Ewing in the Senate will probably give rise to a protracted debate, partaking more of a political than a business character. We have no objection to any investigation into the acts of any of the Departments or officers of government. The people have a right to know how their affairs are conducted, and they will not tolerate abuses nor justify misconduct. Still if our officers are to be raised and clothed with unlimited powers, upon the suggestion of any body who has visions of his future ambitious of distinction without the power of honestly achieving it, there will be no need of a recess in the session of Congress. They may and indeed must spend the whole of the two years for which they are elected, in promoting the abominable schemes of some bad headed partizan, who considers party politics to be the sum and substance of his public duties.

Mr. Wise the member of Congress who has attempted to make himself conspicuous at the present session by his personal attacks upon the President, and his resolution for investigation—which is now praised and scoffed by the whigs as an order and measure, is the same individual of whose conduct they were so ashamed during the last session, that they disclaimed him as a member of their party, and disavowed all responsibility for his acts or speeches. We presume that he is determined at this session to earn full and free absolution to the whig ranks, if years and services will do it. He is from Virginia, and is said to be a cousin of John Randolph. He possesses "the melancholy madness without the inspiration" of his predecessor.

P. S. We have waited up to the last moment for the arrival of the mails, but we have waited in vain. We have had no mail from Portland for six days, and of course have received no exchange papers during that time. When the roads are broken out we shall probably get the news and then we will transmit them to our readers. Though we have had most fine sleighing since last Tuesday evening, yet the wind most of the time has been such that the roads are blocked up as fast as they can be broken out. They are impassable at this time.

FROM FLORIDA.

From the Jacksonville Courier, Dec. 15.

The army under command of Gen Jessup left Volusia on Monday, the 12th inst, with ten days' provision. The march is upon the Wahoo swamp, where it is supposed the hostile Indians, or a part, at least, of them, are determined to make a last and desperate stand. If the information obtained from the Indian prisoner, taken by Gen. Jessup, can be relied on, the Wahoo Swamp is Oscola's fortress—his last strong hold—which he, with his men, 180 in number, are determined to defend or die in the attempt.

His fortress is impenetrable, says the Indian prisoner, except in two places—one of which will require rafts, the other can be forded—and both of them are very difficult and dangerous passes. These Oscola intends to defend and he has erected fortifications for their defence, Gen. Jessup proceeds to these two points, where there will probably be hard fighting before the passes are forced. But how long can such a man hold out against an army of 2,000? Let their advantage of position be ever so great—the passes ever so difficult—the rude fortifications such an enemy can erect must be swept way and they, either slain, or forced to seek refuge in the everglade.'

The amount of information derived from the Indian prisoner, seems to be this, as near as we can learn—that Oscola and 180 of his warriors are alone in the Wahoo Swamp—that Philip, Jumper and Micanopy and their men, were there at the battle of the 21st ult. but have retired south. That Oscola has two kegs of powder, Philip has one, Micanopy one and a half, and Jumper but half a keg. That it was Jumper's warriors who hung so long upon our settlements in this vicinity—and that his men are nearly all killed. Twenty-five were killed in the battle of San Felasco. In the battle of Wahoo Swamp, he says there were 50 killed and sick (sick, meaning wounded)—that Jumper sent

to Philip, at this town, for powder and more men, but got neither.

Now, all this may be so, and as it is derived from a captive enemy, it is at least liable to suspicion.

Capt Ross, of the Marine Corps, has died of his wounds received in the battle of the 21st November. Capt. Maitland is rapidly recovering.

A just Rebuke.—The Boston Courier administers a just rebuke to Mr. Biddle for his pompous and hypocritical language in his letter to Mr. Adams, particularly that portion of it where he says—

"I go for the country, whoever rules it—I go for the country, best loved when worst governed."

The Courier asks if the testimonial of this "love" furnished to Boston, is an agency whose duty it has been to take advantage of the embarrassments in the money market to obtain usurious interest, and to charge two per. cent exchange on New York drafts, when at the same moment the banks, if they had means, would willingly discount the same drafts at half of one per cent. The Courier winds up its article as follows:—[*East. Argus.*]

"We hope when Mr. Biddle's love for his country gushes forth again from his "o'er charged bosom," that he will let it be known how much the manifestation of that love has cost him, and whether that portion which has been graciously allotted to Boston is sufficiently compensated by the income of a million or two of dollars, produced by discounting drafts on New York at the rate of two per cent. Let the account current be exhibited and the people of the country can then judge of the extent of his patriotism.

It is sometimes said, in extenuation of the extortionate demands of those who have almost the entire control of the Mongy Market, that merchants can *afford* to pay these exhorbitant rates, rather than lose their credit, and that even higher rates than have been demanded, could be obtained. Doubtless this is true to a certain extent. *"Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life,"* is as true now as in the days of Job, and when that patriarch was given over to be buffetted by the arch tormentor. But is it right, is it moral or humane, is it lawful, to dictate to a drowning man the terms on which you will save his life? As he gasps for the last time, would you tell him you love him best when most in danger, and encourage him to keep on the surface of the water till you can strip him of every thing that is available to yourself? Away with such preposterous cant—such measureless, shameless hypocrisy—

"Which from the lady of contraction plucks
The very seed; and sweet religion makes
A rhapsody of words."

CONGRESS. Nothing of special importance has transpired in either branch. Some movements have been made, which indicate a disposition on the part of Congress to reduce the duties on coal, breadstuffs, and iron. We hope a general reduction will be made, nor only to bring the receipts down to the actual wants of the government, but to render a recall of the surplus to be deposited with the States necessary.

THE TREASURY ORDER. On the 18th inst. Mr. Solitude Ewing of Ohio, introduced a resolution to rescind the specie order of the Secretary of the Treasury and declaring it unlawful for the Secretary to issue such an order, and he made a most *distressing* Speech upon the occasion. On Monday the 19th Mr. Benton replied. He said:

"In the second of those objects, every body will recognise the great design of the second branch of the same famous resolutions of 1833, which in the restoration of the deposites to the bank of the United States, clearly went to the establishment of the paper system, and its supremacy over the Federal Government. The present movement, therefore, is a second edition of the old one, but a lame and impotent affair compared to that. Then, we had a *magnificent panic;* now, nothing but a miserable starveling? For though the letter of the President of the Bank of the United States announced, early in November, that the meeting of Congress was the time for the new distress to become intense, yet we are two weeks deep in the session, and no *distress memorial*—no *distress deputation*—no *distress committee*, to this hour! Nothing, in fact, in that line but the *distress speech* of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ewing); so that the new panic of 1836, has all the signs of being a lean and slender affair, a mere church-mouse concern—a sort of dwarfish, impish imitation of the gigantic spectre which stalked through the land in 1833."

PARISIAN ANECDOTE.—Mr. * * *, a wealthy financier, being convicted of filling his own coffers at the expense of the royal treasury, was deprived of his office and dismissed the court. He showed no confusion whatever, at his disgrace, and was merely heard to say, "They have done very wrong to dismiss me. I have provided sufficiently for myself, and was just going to provide for the King."

A GOOD ONE.—There is a society in New York called the privileged Fuel Society—a queer name, but the object is queerer. In the Star is a notice of its meeting in which the single of both sexes are particularly invited to attend, to become its members, and to agree upon happiness of all in possessing those necessary good things, *fuel*, & suitable *companions for life.*' What an ingenious device! who ever thought of getting married to save fuel!—yet there is philosophy in it. Married men sleep warmer these cold nights that bachelors who are obliged to fold themselves up to make one extremity the bedfellow of the other.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1836.

SHOCKING DISCLOSURES.

Our Court has been engaged yesterday and to-day in the trial of the Whites.—The District Attorney has concluded the testimony on the part of the United States this afternoon. A number of witnesses have been examined several of whom have been friends and companions of Dr. White for these twenty years, and are in his confidence, because they have been participators in the offences and conversations criminal which seem to have been perpetrated by White and his friends,—Hicks and Kioffer, the two witnesses examined yesterday proved so far as the evidence of rogues and vagabonds is admitted as proof, that Dr White was a confederate with them in a variety of acts contrary not only to the statutes legal, but to the codes moral. These witnesses swear to certain confessions which White is said to have made to them. In the first instance, before the act was committed, White told Hicks that he had been offered money to destroy the Treasury, in order to burn papers and documents there, which, if produced, would show that there had been gross frauds committed, and that, being a good deal of a chemist, he could very easily and in many ways, produce combustion. He further declared (alluding to this attempt) that he had a number of agents at his command, some of whom would be ready to commit murder at his direction, and for a very small compensation.—I think he said fifteen dollars was the price of a man's life. It is sworn that he laid out his plan, which was to go to Washington, to take a house and wife, and to live like a gentleman, as he alleged that many persons were in the practice of going to Washington, and setting up for a gentleman, and being introduced into genteel society, without any questions being asked. The witness (Hicks) swears to another conversation after the burning had been perpetrated, in which White admits that he had accomplished the act, but had made nothing beyond his expenses by it; that he had entered by means of false keys, and set fire to the papers. Other witnesses, although they do not, so far as I heard, confirm that positive testimony as to the admission of the act, testify to circumstances which show that White is a very desperate character, and leagued with a dangerous set of men, and that nothing but the lack of sufficient inducement of a pecuniary nature would be a security against their committing the most audacious crimes.

Mr. Brent, the counsel for the Whites, has brought forward an objection, which may be the cause of acquital of the prisoners; otherwise I presume they will be found guilty. The law of Maryland, which prevails in the District, fixes two years after the commission of a criminal act, as the limit beyond which an indictment cannot be laid, except in the case of fugitives from justice. The indictment in this case is by that law out of date, and unless the prisoners can be construed as fugitives from justice, the indictment will not hold good. It has been said by one of the bench that the prisoners may be considered fugitives because after burning the building they left the city, and the legal as well as common sense inference is, that they fled from justice. By direction of the court this point is reserved to be argued after the proof shall have been given on the day named in the indictment.

Mr Brent also endeavored to disqualify Hicks as a witness, by producing testimony to show, that he did not believe in the existence of a God or in a state of future rewards and punishments, and the testimony went to show that such were his sentiments at the time to which it referred but as he expressly stated that he had changed his opinions, that he did now believe in a God, &c. and he sent his children to a Sunday school he was admitted to give testimony.

It is believed that the trial may occupy two days more. There are several witnesses here to be examined for the prisoners, and Mr. Brent will do his best on the law point.

GALITZIN AND PETER THE GREAT.

In 1702, Peter the Great, having made several ineffectual attempts on Noteburg, a Swedish fortress, now called Schlusselburg, sent Prince Galitzin, colonel of the guards, at the head of a select corps, to take it by storm. That officer having, by means of rafts, landed his soldiers close to the fortifications which advance almost to the edge of the water, they were received with such intrepidity by the garrison, and exposed to such a dreadful carnage, that Peter, conceiving the assault to be impracticble, sent immediate orders for the Russians to retire.—Prince Galitzin, however, refused to obey; Tell my sovereign,' said he, 'that I am no longer his subject, having thrown myself under the protection of a power superior to him.' Then turning to his troops, he animated them by his voice and example, and leading them to the attack scaled the walls, and took the fortress.

Peter was so struck with this exploit, that upon his next interview with Galitzin, he said to him, 'Ask what you will, except Moscow and Catherine.' The prince, with a magnanimity which reflects the highest honour upon his character, instantly requested the pardon of his ancient rival, prince Repnin, who had been degraded, by Peter, from the rank of marshal to that of a common soldier.

He obtained his request, and with it, the confidence of his sovereign, the esteem of Prince Repnin, and the applause of the public. Few circumstances can give more pleasure to a generous mind than the contemplation of such exalted traits of a great and noble spirit; and our pleasure is heightened, when we behold the descendants of such persons enjoying all the honours, as well as virtue of their ancestors.

Legislature of Maine.

In Convention of the members elect to the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1837.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. STAPLES of Waldo, on whose motion Mr. ROBINSON of Kennebec was appointed Chairman.

A quorum not being present, on motion of Mr. TALBOT of Washington, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 5. On motion of Mr. Staples of Waldo, the Convention adjourned (a quorum not being present) till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE

In convention of the members elect to the Senate:—Mr. Robinson of Kennebec in the Chair.

Friday, Jan. 6. On motion of Mr. Talbot of Washington, Ordered, that a message be sent to the Governor to inform him that a quorum of the Senators elect are now assembled in the Senate Chamber and are ready to take and subscribe the oaths prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. Talbot was charged with this message, and having attended to the duty assigned him, reported that the Governor was pleased to say that he would attend forthwith for the purpose of qualifying the Senators elect to enter upon their official duties.

The Governor then came in attended by the Council and the Sheriff of Kennebec, and administered the oaths required by the Constitution.

The Governor having retired, on motion of Mr. Manning of Lincoln, Ordered, that a Committee of three be appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for President of the Senate.

Messrs. Manning, Benson of Kennebec, and Mildram of York were appointed this Committee, and having attended to that duty reported:—

Whole number of votes thrown	18
Necessary to a choice	10
John C. Talbot has	17
Josiah Staples has	1

This report was accepted, and John C Talbot declared duly elected.

The President elect then took the Chair

Messrs Strickland of Oxford, Soule of Cumberland and Robinson of Kennebec were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of the Senate and having attended to that duty report:

Whole number of votes thrown	16
Necessary to a choice	9
William Trafton has	16

This report was accepted and Wm Trafton Esq. declared duly elected.

Mr. Robert Martin was elected Messenger.

The Senate then adjourned

In Convention of the Members elect to the House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1837.

At about ten o'clock the Members elect to the House of Representatives were called to order by Mr. Johnson of Belfast, and on his nomination, Joshua A. Lowell, Esq. of East Machias, was chosen Chairman of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Parris, of Buckfield, it was ordered that a Committee of seven be appointed to receive the credentials of members, and report whether a quorum of the House is in attendance. Messrs. Parris, Paine of Sanford, Fletcher of Thomaston, Redington of Augusta, Allen of Bangor, Richards of Ellsworth, and McLellan of Eastport, were appointed the Committee.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported that the number necessary to constitute a quorum, is *ninety-four*, and that *fifty-five* members only, being less than a quorum, are in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Belfast, the Convention then adjourned to meet at this place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 5. Mr. Lowell of East Machias in the chair. The committee heretofore appointed to receive the credentials of members, having further attended to the duty assigned them, reported that one hundred and ten members elect are in attendance The convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 6. Mr. Lowell of East Machias in the Chair.

The Committee on credentials having further attended to the duty assigned them, reported that one hundred and fifty-three members elect had presented their credentials and were in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Belfast, a message was ordered to be sent to the Governor, informing him that a quorum of the members elect to the House is in attendance, and ready to take and subscribe the oath required by the Constitution. Mr. Johnson of Belfast was charged with the delivery of the message, and having attended to the duty assigned him, reported that the Governor would attend forthwith in the Representatives Hall, to qualify the members elect.

The Governor accordingly came in attended by his Council, and the heads of the Executive Departments, and preceded by the Sheriff of Kennebec, and administered to the members elect, the oath of their office: and they subscribed the same.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey of Gray, a Committee was ordered to be raised, to receive, sort and count the votes for a Clerk of the House: and Messrs. Humphrey, Brooks of York, Holmes of Winthrop, Comstock of Lubec, and Pillsbury of Bucksport, were appointed the committee. Having attended to the duty assigned them they made the following report:—

Whole number of votes,	145
Charles Watehouse has	101
Jeremiah Lothrop "	41

The report was accepted, and Charles Watehouse, Esq declared duly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives

On motion of Mr. Redington of Augusta, a committee was ordered to be raised to receive, sort and count the votes for Speaker. Messrs. Redington, Dunlap of Brunswick, Gowen of Shapleigh, Vance of Calais, and Hubbard of Wiscasset, were appointed the Committee.

Having attended to the duty assigned them, they reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes	142
Hannibal Hamblen has	94
Elisha H. Allen "	46
Samuel Wells "	1
H. W. Paine "	1

The report was accepted, and HANNIBAL HAMBLEN, Esq. declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Lowell of East Machias,

Ordered, That the House hold two sessions a day, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. until otherwise ordered.

MARRIED.

In Turner, on the 31st ult., Mr. David R. Ripley, of this town, to Miss Lena Tuttle of T.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

WHEREAS my son, Frederick P. Harris, has left my house, by absconding without my knowledge or consent, all persons are hereby cautioned against trusting said Frederick on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of his contracting after this date, until he shall return to his father and duty.

JOHN HARRIS.

Bethel, Dec. 15, 1836. 3 19

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Dec.* 31, 1836.

Samuel Bird, Gideon Bolster, Luther Brett, John Caldwell, John Chase, Thomas Crocker 2, Isaac Cummings 2, Simeon Cummings, John R Daniels, Democrat, Hiram W. Deering, Amos W. Doe, Ebenezer Drake, Barnebe Faunce, Nathaniel Fuller, R. K. Goodenow, Samuel Houghton, David Jordan, Jairus S Keith, Alonzo King, Isaac F Knight, James Longley, Stephen M. Mariner, H. R. Parsons, —— Pearson, James Perry, Thomas S. Phelps, Mary Ox Robinson, Mary S. Robinson, Uriah Ripley, John Ryerson, Caroline A. Shackley, Moses Swan, Elijah Swan, Jr. John Swift, Nizaula Town, L. & I. C. Washburn, Sophia Whittemore.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to Licence from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the first day of February next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of the late RUSSELL HUBBARD, so much of the Real Estate as will produce the sum of eight hundred and eight dollars, to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his decease Said estate consists of one undivided half of the House, Barn, and out buildings which he occupied at the time of his decease. Also, a lot of land containing ten acres with a one story house thereon, situated one mile from the Court House, known by the name of the Smith farm. Also, a lot of land containing Eighty-two acres, situated one mile south of the Court House, known by the name of the Hubbard Lot.

A more particular description of said property will be given at the time and place of sale.

HIRAM HUBBARD, Executor.

Paris, Jan. 5th, 1837. 3w22

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Elisha Kyes, Guardian of Luther Pike of Jay, in said county Spendthrift, representing that the personal estate of said Spendthrift is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owes and charges of Guardianship, by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a licence to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said Spendthrift, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured,—

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph. G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ABRAHAM DEAN,

late of Oxford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ABRAHAM DEAN.

Oxford, Nov. 22, 1836. *3w21

Abduction & Caution.

WHEREAS, MARY ANN STEARNS, a minor, three years old, and child of Nathan Stearns, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Gentleman, deceased, and lawful ward of the subscriber, was, in the month of August last past, without my knowledge and against my declared will, taken by her mother, assisted by one Daniel Sessions, who were both laboring under the fanatical delusions of mormonism, and has been transported, as I have every reason to believe, to the State of Ohio, to join the family of mormons there residing; where I consider neither her soul, character, person nor property safe,—I hereby forbid all persons from affording any assistance to my said ward, except it be to relieve her from distress or her immediate return to me, as I am determined to pay no charges or expenses for her support after her said abduction.

TIMOTHY CHAPMAN.

Bethel, Dec. 22, 1836. 3 20

Those publishers of newspapers, who will publish the above gratuitously, will confer a favor. T. C.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a Licence from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue so much of the real estate of the late Hezekiah Pike, deceased, with the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of three hundred and seventy one dollars and fifteen cents to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his decease. Said estate consists of a Lot or piece of land situated in Paris, which will be sold at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the twenty second day of Jan. next, at one o'clock P. M. Said land is known by the name of the Cooper land.

Also, another piece of land situated in the town of Jay in said county, will be sold at the dwelling house of the widow Ann J. Pike, in said town on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of January next, at one o'clock P. M Said piece of land contains about fifteen acres, and is the westerly part of said lot of land where the widow now lives; also the easterly half of the barn now standing on said farm, also one half of the barn-yard. A more particular description of said property will be given at the time and places of sale.

JOSIAH DUDLEY, Administrator.

Paris, Dec. 24, 1836. 3 20

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Buckfield.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors of lands in the town of Buckfield, county of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1835, for State, county, and town taxes, in bills committed to me to collect and remain unpaid, as follows, viz:—

Owner's Name,	No. of Lot.	No. of Division	Acres	Value	Tax.
Appa Morrel,	No. 4	West about 40			
do	Eight acres of woodland in south east corner of the town,			$250	$1,50

And unless said taxes and all necessary charges, are paid to me, on or before the 6th day of May next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, I shall then sell at Public Auction, at my dwelling house in said Buckfield, so much of said lands as will discharge said taxes & charges.

SYDENHAM BRIDGHAM, Collector of Taxes

Buckfield, Dec. 21, 1836 3 20 for said town for 1835.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

EZRA JEWELL,

late of Waterford in said county, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1836, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the house of Stanley Stone, Innholder, in said Waterford, on the second Mondays of March, April, and May next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DANIEL BROWN,
JOSIAH ATHERTON.

Waterford, Nov. 29, 1836 3 19

NOTICE.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscribe about the last of September, two Colts, one three years old the other two; the three years old was of a light red colour, light mane and tail and some white in the face—small size; the other a red bay—large size. Any person who will give information or return said Colts to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded. JOHN HOWE, Jr.

Paris, Nov. 28, 1836. 16*

R. R. Robinson,
DEALER IN
W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES,
AND
Country Produce.

Fore Street, opposite Head Central Wharf.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining good bargains will find it an object to call.

Portland, Oct. 11, 1836 3mis8

Counting-Room Almanac, for

1837,

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July,							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
Feb.				1	2	3	4								
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Aug,			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
March.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sept,						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
April.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Oct,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May,		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov,				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
June,					1	2	3	Dec,						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with.* Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the fœter arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞DR. RELFE'S PILLS

For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food,* and *Pains of the Stomach.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pale countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50.

, None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200.

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Turbell, Cumbridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL.

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. eply23

Buffalo Robes,

JUST received and for sale at the
OXFORD BOOKSTORE.
W. E. GOODENOW

Norway, Jan. 2, 1837. 21

Wanted Immediately,

BY the subscriber, a first rate Journeyman BLACKSMITH for custom work. One that is master of the business, and can work first or second handed. None other need apply.—Good recommendations will be required JACOB JACKSON.

Paris-Hill, Dec. 30, 1836. 21

DR. ASAPH KITTREDGE has removed from North Paris to Paris Hill, and may be found at his residence, a few rods east of the Brick School House.

Paris, Jan. 2d, 1837. *21

Wood & Bark wanted!

SUCH of our subscribers as wish to pay for the Jour. cent in Wood or Bark would confer a favor by drawing it soon, as we are very much in need of it.

Jan. 2, 1837.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.

1835] For services as County Commissioner.
Nov. 9th. To ½ day making reports, 1 50
To travel from Turner to Chesterville and home on Pet. of John Bean and others, on a joint view with Kennebec Commissioners,—60 miles, 6 00
" To 1 day viewing on said petition, 3 00
" To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Jonas Davis & others, 6 00
" To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Chase and others, 6 00
Dec. 8th. To travel from Turner to Cyrus Fletcher's in Sumner and home on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson Jun. and others, 32 miles, 3 20
To ½ day on said Pet.—ajourned, 1 50
To 2 days making Reports, 6 00
1836, April 26. To ½ day on Pet. of Philo Clark, and others,—adjourned, 1 50
May, To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on Pet. of Philo Clark and others, 12 00
" 16th. To travel from Turner to Canton on Pet. of Reuben Wright & others 18 ms. 1 80
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties, and making report, 9 00
" 19th. To travel from Canton to Jay on Pet. of Cornelius Holland and others, 4 miles and home, 20 miles, 2 40
" To 6 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on said petition, 18 00
" 31st. To travel from Turner to Chesterville on joint view, on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Chase and others,—30 miles, 3 00
To 1 day locating on said Pet. 3 00
June 1. To 1 day locating on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others, 3 00
June 3d. To travel from Chesterville to Cyrus Fletcher's in Sumner, 28 miles, on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jun. and others, 2 80
To 5 days viewing and locating on said Petition, 15 00
" 9th. To travel from Sumner to Jay, on pet. of John Richardson & others, 16 miles, 1 60
To 1 day viewing and locating on said Petition. 3 00
To travel home, 20 miles, 2 00
" 13th. To travel from Turner to Stowell's Mills in Paris, on Pet. of Joseph Barrows and others,—20 miles, 2 00
To 1½ day viewing & hearing the parties, 4 50
To 3 days making Reports, 9 00
$126,80

I certify, that the within account is true as to time, charges, and as to distance—according to my best knowledge and belief. JOB PRINCE.
June 24, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.

For my services as County Commissioner.
1835. To travel from Brownfield to Keith's tavern in Chesterville, and home on Pet of John Bean and others, on a joint view with Kennebec County Commissioners, 152 miles, 15 20
Nov. 10. To 1 days attendance on said Pet. 3 00
" 11th. To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Chase and others—and adjourned, 6 00
" 13 To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Jonas Davis & als—and adjourned, 6 00
May 4, 1836. To travel from Brownfield to Ebenr. Humphrey's in Jay, on Pet. of Cornelius Holland and others, and home 132 miles, and adjourned, 13 20
To travel from Brownfield to Gross' tavern in Turner, on Pet, of Philo Clark and others—50 miles, 5 00
" 11th. To 5 days attendance on said Pet. 15 00
To travel from Turner to Canton point on Pet. of Reuben Wright and others, 18 miles, 1 80
" 16th. To 2½ days attendance on said Pet. 7 50
" 18th. To ½ day making reports, 1 50
To travel from Canton point to Ebenr. Humphrey's in said Canton, on Pet. of Cornelius Holland & others by adjournment, and home 69 miles, 6 90
" 19th. To 6 days attendance on said Pet. 18 00
To travel from Brownfield to Keith's tavern in Chesterville, on Pet. of Ebenr. C. Chase and others by adjournment,—76 miles, 7 60
" 31, To 1 day locating on said Pet. 3 00
To travel from Keith's tavern in Chesterville, to Maj. Stone's in Jay, on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others, 10 miles, 1 00
June 1st. To 1 day locating on said Petition, 3 00
To travel from Maj. Stone's in Jay, to Cyrus Fletcher's in Sumner, 19 miles, on Pet, of Cyrus Thompson & others, 1 90
" 8th. To 6 days attendance on said Petition, 18 00
To ½ day making reports, &c. 1 50
To travel from Cyrus Fletcher's in Sumner, to Stilman Noyes' in Jay, 16 miles, on Pet. of John Richardson & others, 1 60
" 10th. To 1 days attendance on said Pet. 3 00
To travel from Jay to Stowell's Mills in Paris, on Pet, of Robert Barrows and others, and home 64 miles, 6 40
" 15th. To 1½ days attendance on said Pet. 4 50
$150,60

I certify that the within acc is true as to time charged, and as to distance, according to my best knowledge and belief. ABEL GIBSON,
June 24, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.

The County of Oxford to John Hearsey. Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.
1835, Nov. 10th. To joint view on Pet. of John Bean and others, 1 day & travel to Keith's Mills and home, 36 miles, 6 60
To joint view, on Pet. of Ebenr. C. Chase and others, 2 days, 6 00
To joint view, on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others 2 days, 6 00
Dec. 8th. To travel to Cyrus Fletcher's & home on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jun. and others, 20 miles, ½ day for adjournment, 3 50
" " To ½ day examining and completing reports, 1 50
1836, April 26th. To ½ day on Pet. of Philo Clark and others, 1 50
To travel to Turner Village and home on same, 32 miles, 3 50
" 29th. To ½ day on Pet of Reuben Wright and others, 1 50
May 4th. To ½ day on Pet. of Cornelius Holland and others, 1 50
" " To travel to Ebenezer Humphrey's and home, 8 miles, 80
" 11, 12, 13, & 14. To 4 days viewing and locating on Pet. of Philo Clark & others, and travel to Turner Village and home, 32 miles, 15 20
" 16, 17, & 18th. To 2½ days on Pet. of Reuben Wright and others, 7 50
" 18th. To ½ day making Reports, 1 50
" 19, 20, & 21. To 3 days viewing and adjudicating on Pet. of C. Holland & others, To travel to Ebenezer Humphrey's and home 8 miles, 9 00
80
" 30th. To ½ day locating on Pet. of C. Holland and others, in Canton, 1 50
" 31st. To 1 day locating on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Chase and others, 3 00
To travel on Pet. of Chase & others, 18 ms. 1 80
June 1st. To 1 day locating on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others, 3 00
" " To travel on Pet. of Davis & others, 18 ms. 1 80
" 2d. To ½ day locating on Pet. of C. Holland and others in Canton 1 50
" " To ½ day making Reports, 1 50
" 3, & 4th. To 2 days viewing on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jun. and others, 6 00
To travel to Cyrus Fletcher's and home on Pet of Cyrus Thompson, Jun. and others—20 miles, 2 00
" 6, 7, & 8. To 2½ days hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson Jun. and others, 7 50
To travel to C. Fletcher's & home, 20 ms 2 00
" 9, & 11. To 2 days further view and locating on Pet. of Cornelius Holland & others, 6 00
To travel to Jay Meeting House and home 12 miles, 1 20
" 10th. To 1 day viewing and locating on Pet. of John Richardson and others. 3 00
" 14, & 15th. To 1½ day viewing and adjudicating on Pet. of Joseph Barrows and others and travel to South Paris and home—45 miles. 5 10
$117 00

I certify that this acc is true as to distance, according to my best knowledge and belief, and true as to time charged. JOHN HEARSEY.
June 24, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.
1836, June 27th. To travel from Turner to Bethel and home on Pet. of Robert A. Chapman and others, 80 miles 8 00
To 5 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 15 00
September 14. To travel from Turner to John Rolf's in Rumford, on Pet. of Thomas Bragg and others 40 miles, 4 00
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 3 00
" 15th. To travel from said Rolf's to Jona. Cole's in Woodstock, on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others, 11 miles, 1 10
To ½ days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet.—adjourned 12 00
" 19. To travel from Woodstock to Paris and back on Pet. of John Butterfield and others 20 miles, 2 00
To ½ day locating on said Pet. 3 00
To 4½ days locating on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others, 13 50
To travel from Lazarus Hathaway's home, 20 miles, 2 00
" 20. To travel from Turner to Wm. Sparrow's in Hartford on Pet. Ebenezer Washburn, Jun. and others, 17 miles, 1 70
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 3 00
Oct. 1st. To travel from Hartford to Jay on Pet. of Nathan Craf's and others, 11 miles, 1 10
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Crafts Pet. 9 00
" 4. To travel from Jay to Weld on Pet. of Daniel Houghton and others 16 miles, 1 60
To travel from Weld to Paris to complete the location on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster & others, 4 00
To 2 days completing said location 6 00
To travel home, 20 miles, 2 00
To 3 days making reports and plans, 9 00
$101,40

The foregoing account is true, as to time and distance charged, according to my best knowledge and belief.
JOB PRINCE.
Oxford, ss:—Oct. 28, 1836. Sworn before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.

1836. To travel from Brownfield to Bethel Hill on Pet of Robert A. Chapman & others 86 miles, 3 60
July 2d. To 5 days attendance on said petition, 15 00
To travel from Walker's Mills in Greenwood home on said Pet, 41 miles, 4 10
To travel from Brownfield to John Rolf's in Rumford on Pet. of Thomas Bragg and others 52 miles, 5 20
Sept. 14. To 1 days attendance on said Pet. 3 00
To travel from John Rolf's in Rumford to Capt Cole's in Woodstock, on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others, 11 miles, 1 10
" 25th. To 10½ days attendance on said Pet. 31 50
To travel from Paris to Brownfield twice 72 ms. 7 20
To travel from Jos. Whitman's in Woodstock to John Butterfield's in Paris, on Pet. of John Butterfield and others and back to Capt. Cole's in Woodstock, 20 miles, 2 00
19th. To 1 days attendance on said Pet. 3 00
To travel from Brownfield to Wm Sparrow's in Hartford on Pet. of Ebenezer Washburn, and others, 51 miles, 5 10
20th. To 1 days attendance on said Pet. 3 00
To travel from Wm. Sparrows in Hartford to Thomas Winslow's in Jay, on Pet. of Nathan Crafts and others 11 miles, 1 10
Oct 3d. To 3 days attendance on said Pet. 9 00
" 6th To travel from Jay Hill to James Browns in Weld and back to Paris on Pet. of Daniel Houghton and others, 60 miles, 6 00
$99,60

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged—according to my best knowledge and belief.
ABEL GIBSON.
Oxford, ss:—Oct. 28, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

The County of Oxford to John Hearsey, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.
1836, June 28th. To travel to Bethel Hill and home on the Pet. of Robert A. Chapman and others, 76 miles, 7 60
To 5 days viewing & locating road on the same 15 00
Sep. 14th. To travel to John Rolf's in Rumford on Pet of Thomas Bragg and others, 28 miles. 2 80
To 1 day viewing and locating road on the same 3 00
" 15th. To travel from John Rolf's to Jona. Cole's in Woodstock, 11 miles, on Pet. of Otis C Bolster and others, 1 10
To viewing and locating a part of the way on the same, and further hearing on Pet. of R. A. Chapman and others, 8½ days, 25 50
" 19th. To travel on Petition of John Butterfield & others from Woodstock to Paris and back 20 miles, 2 00
To 1 day locating on the same, 3 00
" 24th. To travel from Penley's in Paris home, 22 miles, 2 20
" 30th. To travel to Wm Sparrow's in Hartford and home on Pet. of Ebenezer Washburn, Jun and others, 10 miles, 1 00
To 1 day viewing & locating on the same, 3 00
Oct. 1st. To travel to Jay M. H. twice and home once on Pet of Nathan Crafts & others 18 ms. 1 80
To 3 days viewing and locating on the same, 6 00
" 4th To travel from Jay to Weld on Pet of Houghton and others and back to South Paris, 60 ms. 6 00
" 5th. To finishing the location on pet. of Bolster & others 2 1-2 days, 7 60
To travel from South Paris home 22 miles, 2 20
$89,70

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged—according to my best knowledge and belief.
JOHN HEARSEY.
Oxford, ss:—Oct. 23, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

Oxford, ss: County Commissioner's Court.

June Term, A. D. 1836.

Job Prince, travel 40 miles, $4, attendence 3 days, $9, 13,00
Abel Gibson, " 99 " $9, " 3 " $9, 18,00
John Hearsey, " 40 " $4, " 3 " $9, 13,00

October Term, A. D. 1836.

Job Prince, travel 40 miles, $4, attendance 4 days, $12, $16.
Abel Gibson, " 99 " 9, " 4 " 12, 21.
John Hearsey, " 40 " 4, " 4 " 12, 16.

The foregoing accounts were severally *examined, audited,* and *amount* certified by the County Attorney and Clerk, agreeably to the Statute, and are truly copied by
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
CLERK'S OFFICE, }
Co of Oxford, Dec. 20, 1836. }

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of Dennis Hayes, at Craigie's Mills in Oxford, in the county of Oxford, on Wednesday the first day of February next, at one of the clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest which JACOB D. BROWN had on the fourteenth day of December A. D. 1835, in and to all real Estate situated in the town of Oxford, viz.—The lands purchased of the heirs of the late Andrew Craigie, Esq. which premises are particularly described in two Deeds from Jacob D. Brown to Wm. B. Abbot, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 46, Pages 426—427—428—429, and 430, to which records reference is had for a more particular description. The same then being under Mortgage to John Foster & als.—The said right, title, and interest having been attached on the fourteenth day of December last.
JOHN J. PERRY, Dept. Sh'ff.
Nov. 25th, 1836, 3t9

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE BEST LITERAY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp —Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.

BY BARON VON ITTIZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by A Steam Voyage down the Danube, with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "visit to Spain," &c. The first part of which has already appeared.

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treatises, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will ce leavor to embody subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their connection. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should compel the generality of his readers—not the sections or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate, it was continually increasing, yet the expense was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appetite for *mere fiction,* which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made; always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. It will press at them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:
1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminister Review.
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these old established works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and readers comment, with respect to their literary character, uncalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$8 00
Three of them,	7 00
Two of them,	5 00
One of them,	3 00

MAGAZINES.

For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum,	$5 00
Metropolitan,	4 00
Blackwood and Metropolitan,	8 00

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1835, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol. complete.
THEODORE FOSTER.
Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.
13 T. F.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated five miles from the Court House in Paris, containing about one hundred and forty acres of excellent land—well watered, well fenced with good stone wall, and under good cultivation—has an abundant supply of wood—a good house, barn & out buildings all in good repair.

Said Farm will be sold at a fair price and on a reasonable credit. ASAPH KITTRDGE.
Paris, Sept. 30, 1836. 3

WANTED,

500 LAMBS PELTS, for which cash and the highest price will be paid by
HUBBARD & HOWE.
Norway-Village, Aug. 29, 1836. tf 9

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK AND *Ladies American Magazine.*

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "*Book,*" that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the furrar, departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor,* Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Meadma, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, F. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most unerring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has required during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to
L. A. GODEY,
100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $20 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage—or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 25 dollars.

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus

Novel and Important Literary Enterprise!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than two fold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week,* and to add as a pleasant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matter, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest Newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.—Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday Morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the nonfulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
46, Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

*** A specimen number, nearly ready, will be forwarded to those who request it, provided such request is free from postage. 19

BOOKS, BOOKS.

THIS day added to the stock of the subscriber, the following works:—SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY, the latest and best work now in use.—Peter Parley's do.—Smith's Arithmetic—National Reader—Greenleaf's Grammar—Emerson's Key—Colburn's do.—Writing Books, a prime assortment.—Religious Ceremonies of Different Nations—Foxe's Book of Martyrs—Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk—Irving's Indian Sketches—Howe's Lectures—Life of Jefferson—Albina, or the Young Mother—Naval Monument—Wonders of the Universe—Charles 12th—Memoir of Harrison—Youth's Book of the Seasons—Depping's Evening Entertainments—Practical Tourist—Scripture Natural History—Family Religion—Combe on digestion—do. on the Constitution of Man—Missionary Voyages—Wreath—Domestic Happiness—Last Days of Pompeii—Evening Museum—Thompson's Seasons—Christian Guide—Campaign's of Napoleon—Paradise Lost—Paradise Regained—Gift, a Book for all Seasons—Ipromisi Spasi—Family Prayers & Hymns—Wardlow on Prayer—Letter Writer—The Mother's Book—Faning's Voyages—Cabinet of Curiosities—History of Pirates—Remarkable Shipwrecks—Riley's Narrative—Tales for the Parlor—Million of Facts—Scenes in Paris—Dialogue of Devils—Barre's Family Prayers—Montague, or is this Religion—Progressive Education—Criminal Callender—Jesuit Jugling—Daily Walk—Toy Bibles—Macoa & China—Modern Universalism—Nonpareil Song Book—Parlor Songster—Southern and Western Songster—History Western States—Biography of the Savior and Apostles—The Reformer—Jewish Customs—Ladies Medical Guide—Highwaymen—Miss Beecher's Letters—Three Errors of Women—Children's Library—Church Member's Guide—Juvenile Keepsake—Moore's Melodies—Mountain Mourner—History England—Miller's Letters—Jones' Chemistry—Lives and Exploits of Robbers—Hogg's Tales—Iliad—Baxter's Call—Whig & Tory—Facts not Fables—Methodist Hymns—Life of Gen. Putnam—Book of the Nursery—Mother's Manual—History of Boston—Irving's Columbus—Jay's Prayers—Parlor Letter Writer—Alphabets in Boxes—Falconer's Shipwrecks—Midshipman Easy—American Missionaries—Gould's Penmanship, and various other works.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec 8, 1836. 3w19

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Book-store, by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1836. tf11

WILSON'S SPIRAL VENT WATER WHEEL.

A CARD.—We the undersigned hereby certify, that we have examined a saw mill situated on the Saco river in this town, which has had three wheels of different descriptions in use in it with very little success, not exceeding from fifty to sixty cuts in a minute at the best pitch of water, that said mill has been improved by Mr. Thomas Chase, by introducing the above named wheel for sawing, running back the carriage, and hauling in logs, that at the time we saw it there was three feet two inches head and fall of water, the saw then cut one hundred and ten times in a minute, and we have no doubt but that, four feet and a half head and fall, would increase the speed to from one hundred and twenty five to thirty five cuts per minute, the other two wheels (for moving the carriage and hauling logs) opperate with astonishing power and speed, in short we cheerfully say that this mill as improved by Mr. Chase, far exceeds our most sanguine expectations, or any thing in water power we have yet seen, and think the above wheel a valuable improvement in mills, and highly worthy the patronage of the public.

Amos Poor.	James Osgood.
James Walker.	John W. Dana.
Reuel Barrows.	Luther F. Pingree,
B H. Gilbreth.	Samuel Osgood.
John Hatch.	

Fryburg 4 Nov. 1836. 6w15.

To the Hon Senate and house of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, A. D. 1836.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of the northeasterly part of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, humbly represent, that as they are now situated in said town, they are obliged to travel six miles over a very bad and hilly road to attend town meetings, trainings, &c. that they form one school district with about ten scholars, consequently derive little benefit from schooling.—They further represent, that they are situated but about three miles from the place of public business in the town of Sweden, and one mile from a school house in said town.

They therefore for the above reasons, pray your Hon. Body that so much of the northeasterly part of the town of Lovell, with the inhabitants thereon, as is situated to the south of Keezer's river until it intersects the town of Sweden, be set off from said town of Lovell and annexed to the town of Sweden,—and as in duty bound will ever pray.

SMITH KNEELAND, & 4 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, February 19, 1836

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper published in Paris, three weeks successively the last publication to be thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted,

Sent down for concurrence.
JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 22, 1836.
Read and concurred
JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest,
WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretar yof the Senate.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, one Share in the Norway Social Library, cheap. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Nov. 14, 1836. 3t5
Also, a good single SLEIGH. Terms liberal.